Developing a Roadmap to Success

What's Needed to Support UPRs

Presented to: The 9th Pacific Project Team Meeting

By: Steve Pinkerton, FAA

Date: 12 May 2015



Introduction

- Review of Terms of Reference (TORs) for Pacific Project (PPT) and relevant discussions to airspace analysis
- Discuss necessary requirements/inhibitors to support UPRs and results from seamless airspace chart
- Evaluate operator desired UPR improvements in respective airspace volumes compared to ANSP requirements



Objectives in TORs

- improve operational efficiency with UPRs as primary navigation means
- development of "seamless and homogenous airspace for air traffic between North America and Asia..."

TOR Work Program includes

- analysis of current flows,
- review of existing CNS/ATM plans/capabilities
- gap analysis

- Based on size of Pacific Project airspace, suggested division of airspace into four geographical regions
 - Arctic
 - Anchorage/Russian Trans East (RTE)
 - NOPAC
 - PACOTS/CENPAC

- For discussions on gap analysis and possible UPR expansion, recommendation to exclude discussions on PACOTS/CENPAC
 - Avoids duplication of efforts from ongoing work at IPACG
- A seamless airspace chart was developed and distributed to PPT ANSPs to assess current and future planned capabilities
 - Responses received from 5 of 8 ANSPs

- The seamless airspace chart covers three basic categories-
 - Surveillance
 - Procedures
 - Communication
- The PPT was asked to assess current/future capabilities in conjunction with operator perceived shortfalls/lack of efficiency, determine desired endstate, develop realistic short, mid, and long term goals with success criteria.

What is needed to support/expand UPRs?

- FAA asked for input from all three of its Oceanic Facilities and the PPT ANSPs
- Three general areas at core of managing UPRs
 - Technology
 - Ground automation, surveillance, comms., aircraft equipage
 - Rules
 - Legislative, restrictions that avoid SUAs or cause automation problems, safety analysis
 - Predictability
 - Traffic density, complexity, other traffic management considerations

Various Technologies to Consider

- Ground automation that tracks aircraft and detects conflictions
 - Can be done manually but is time/labor-intensive
 - Requires controller to manually plot crossing points, some of which may not be associated with fix and calculate separation
- Surveillance
 - Radar, ADS-C, ADS-B
- Communication
 - VHF, HF, CPDLC, AIDC
 - Also applies to reliability
 - » In northern latitudes may not be reliable or usable
- Aircraft Equipage
 - Application of reduced separation, ADS-C/CPDLC

Arctic Surveillance

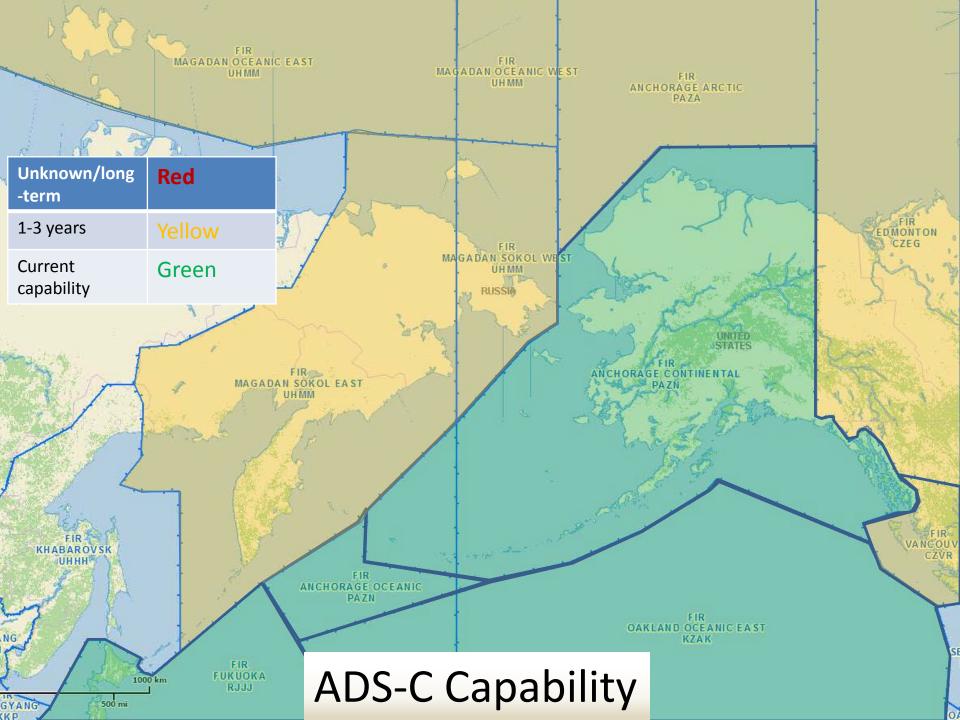
ANSP	Radar	ADS-C	ADS-B	Other
Anchorage Arctic	No	Fall 2015	No	N/A
Edmonton	Partial	Winter 2015	Yes	Space-based ADS-B 2018
Magadan	Partial	Yes	No	N/A
Murmansk	Partial	2018	No	N/A

Anchorage/RTE Surveillance

ANSP	Radar	ADS-C	ADS-B	Other
Anchorage	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Edmonton	Partial	Winter 2015	Yes	Space-based ADS-B 2018
Magadan	Partial	Yes	No	N/A
P-K	Partial	2016-2017	No	N/A

NOPAC Surveillance

ANSP	Radar	ADS-C	ADS-B	Other
Anchorage	Partial	Yes	Partial	N/A
Fukuoka	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
Oakland	Partial	Yes	No	N/A
P-K	Partial	2016-2017	No	N/A
Vancouver	Yes	2016	No	Space-based ADS-B 2018



Communications- Arctic

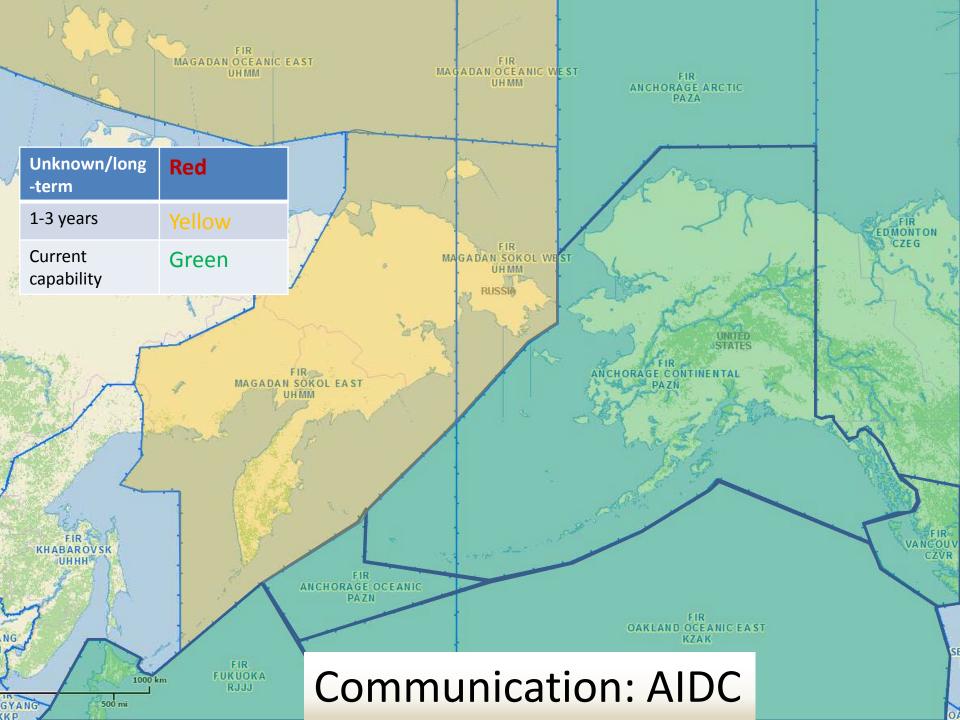
ANSP	CPDLC	AIDC
Anchorage Arctic	Yes	Yes
Edmonton	Yes	Yes
Magadan	Yes	2018
Murmansk	2018	2016

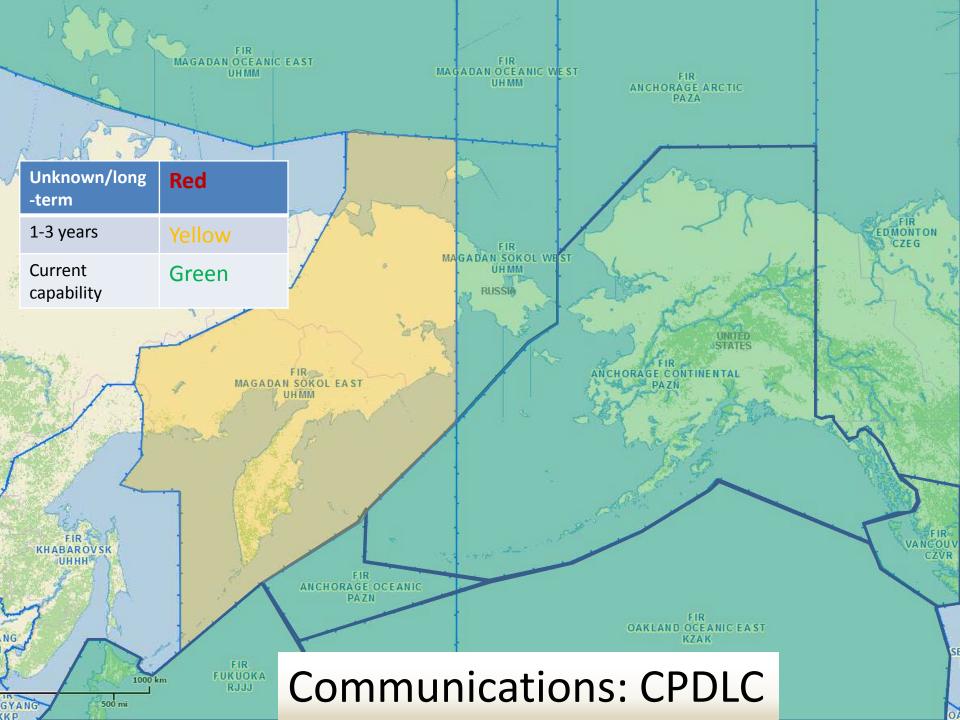
Communications- Anchorage/RTE

ANSP	CPDLC	AIDC
Anchorage	Yes	Yes
Edmonton	Yes	Yes
Magadan	Yes	Yes
P-K	2016-2017	2018

Communications- NOPAC

ANSP	CPDLC	AIDC
Anchorage	Yes	Yes
Fukuoka	Yes	Yes
Oakland	Yes	Yes
P-K	2016-2017	2018
Vancouver	Yes	Yes





Reduced Separation- Arctic

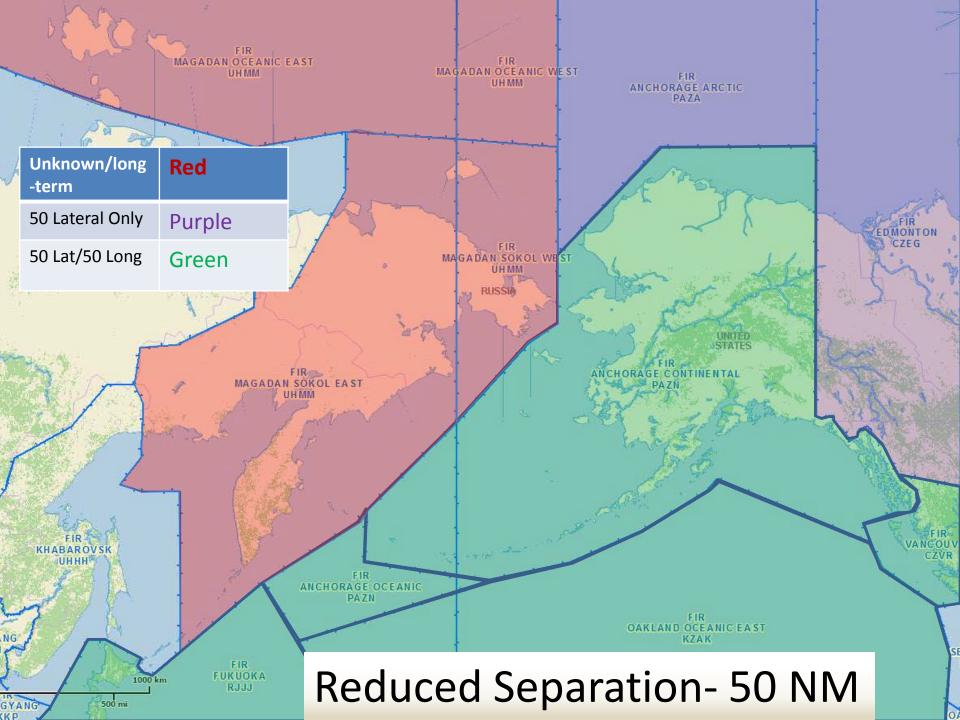
ANSP	50 NM Lateral	50 NM Longitudinal	30 NM Lateral	30 NM Longitudinal
Anchorage Arctic	Yes	TBA	TBA	TBA
Edmonton	RNP-4 or 10 aircraft only	TBA	TBA	TBA
Magadan	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Murmansk	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

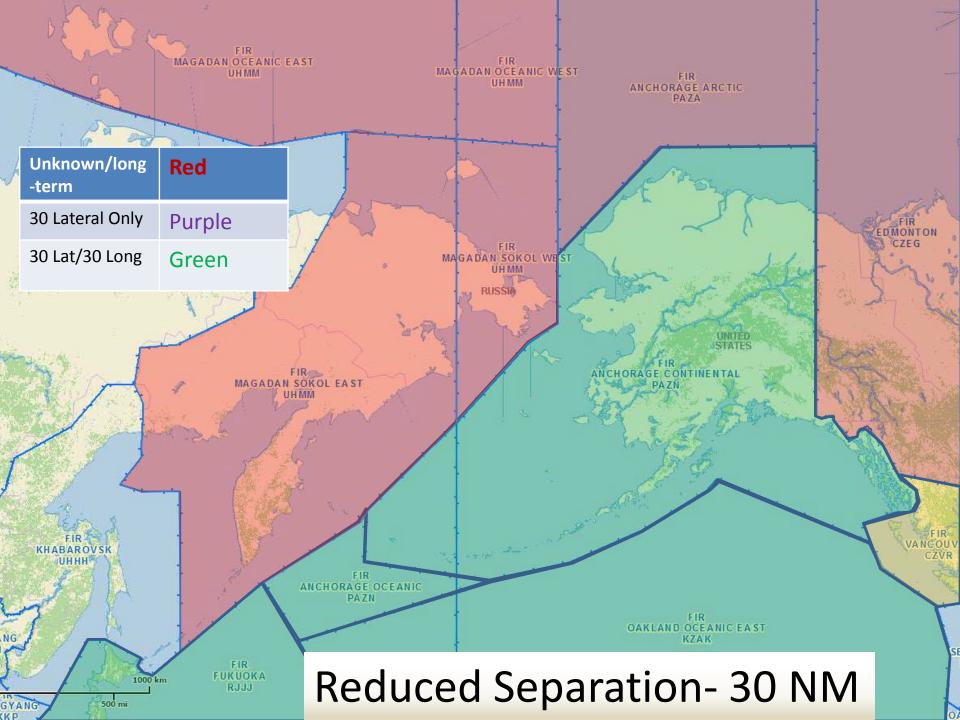
Reduced Separation- Anchorage/RTE

ANSP	50 NM Lateral	50 NM Longitudinal	30 NM Lateral	30 NM Longitudinal
Anchorage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edmonton	RNP-4 or 10 aircraft only	TBA	TBA	TBA
Magadan	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
P-K	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

Reduced Separation- NOPAC

ANSP	50 NM Lateral	50 NM Longitudinal	30 NM Lateral	30 NM Longitudinal
Anchorage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fukuoka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oakland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
P-K	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Vancouver	Yes	Yes	2016	2016



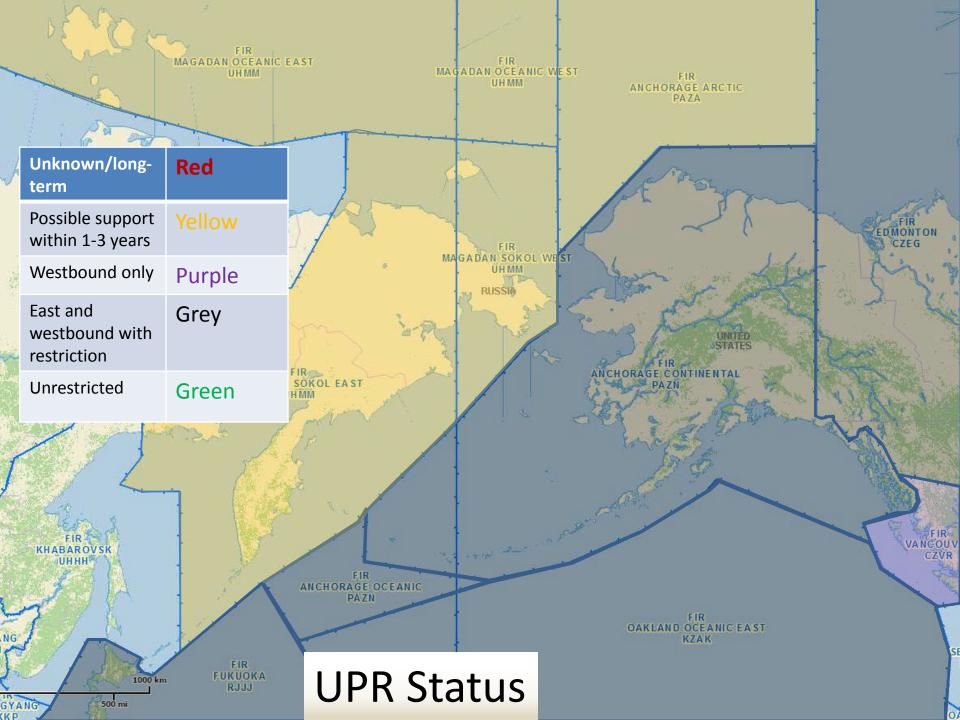


What is needed to support/expand UPRs- Rules

- Rules is a somewhat generic term but really covers two basic areas in reference to UPRs
 - Legislative
 - Does regulator allow or are there provisions within procedures documents to allow?
 - Restrictions
 - Avoidance of SUA
 - Prevent automation or coordination issues
 - Those needed to enhance/maintain safety
 - Traffic management

What is needed to support/expand UPRs- Predictability

- Put simply, knowing where aircraft are going to be
 - Traffic density
 - More aircraft in one place mean fewer at optimal altitude
 - Does benefit of UPR outweigh that of flex or fixed route?
 - Sector complexity
 - Unidirectional, bidirectional, and/or crossing traffic can affect. Traffic density also impacts.
 - Traffic management
 - Reroute off of UPR for traffic
 - More likely today or in UPR environment?



Operator-Perceived Shortfalls or Lack of Efficiency

- Based on current status of UPRs and consideration of what items are needed to support-
 - What do operators see as priority areas?
 - Using seamless airspace chart and other considerations, what are short, mid, and long-term goals?
 - What are success criteria for each goal?
 - What is the desired end state?

Questions?

